

MESSSENGER BOYS GOON A STROKE.

About 500 Telegram Carriers Catch the Prevailing Fever. SOME ARE VICTORIOUS. They Attack Boys at Work and Tear Up Telegrams—Two Are Arrested.

The talk of a strike among the messenger boys of the city crystallized into action in some of the telegraph offices yesterday. Manager S. E. Ostrom who has charge of the Postal Telegraph boys at No. 41 Wall street, the Stock Exchange, No. 41 Wall street, No. 6 Wall street No. 96 Broadway and No. 47 Exchange place, said during the morning that he had from twelve to fifteen boys at work, but admitted his force was crippled and that the boys had gone out. The messengers demand a flat rate of 25 cents for each message; that messages they are unable to deliver shall be paid for as if delivered; that the assessment of 50 cents a week levied on each boy for clothing shall cease, and that they be permitted to buy their own clothing.

After they had been paid off yesterday afternoon the boys in the Western Union and American District Telegraph offices in the Western Union Building, at No. 105 Broadway, went on strike, made demands, had them granted, and went back to work, all within half an hour.

The complaints of these boys were identical with those of their fellowworkers in the Wall street district, with the addition that they wanted shorter hours of work and better regulations of time. The complaints were heard by Manager Skelton, of the American District Telegraph, and Manager Wilson, of the Western Union Messenger Department. They allowed everything the boys asked on these lines, and expressed a willingness to meet a committee and talk over other proposals.

The messengers were jubilant over their partial success last night and were confident of greater victory to-day.

A crowd of telegraph messengers of the Postal Company attacked a small boy who had just gone to work at Exchange place and William street. They knocked him down, took away his book, tore up his receipt blank and telegram and then let him go.

At nearly every office of the Postal Telegraph Company policemen were stationed, and at the main office of the company, at No. 233 Broadway, Jacob Reich, sixteen years old, of No. 109 Columbia street, and Samuel Gold, aged sixteen, of No. 13 Ludlow street, both strikers, were arrested for interfering with messengers.

A committee of the striking boys called on State Senator Plunkett during the day and asked him to work at Exchange place and William street. They knocked him down, took away his book, tore up his receipt blank and telegram and then let him go.

The number of boys now out is about 500, and they are trying hard to induce them to join them.

THE TAX LEVY WILL BE BIGGEST IN MANHATTAN.

Rate for This Island Is Expected to Be 2.49, While Brooklyn Will Escape with 2.40.

A special meeting of the Municipal Assembly will be held to-morrow to receive the report of the Joint Committee on Finance. Then the tax rate for the various boroughs will be known.

It was said yesterday that the tax rate for Manhattan would be 2.49, for Brooklyn 2.40, and for the other three boroughs 2.42.

The heaviest burden is placed on Manhattan because of its greater wealth. There is a deficit of \$7,000,000 to wipe out. Queens has contributed \$900,000 toward this deficit, and is strenuously protesting against paying more than this amount of the deficit.

If its fight is successful it will pay only the \$900,000, and the other boroughs will bear the remainder of the burden.

PLAN TO CHEAT SCHLEY OUT OF A GOOD ASSIGNMENT.

Bureau Ring Now Trying to Get Crown- ingfield the European Station.

Washington, July 24.—Bureau officials in the navy are watching the development of an alleged plan of the Sampson-Crown- ingfield to cheat Rear Admiral Schley out of a choice assignment for sea duty. Ever since he returned from the Santiago campaign Admiral Schley has been anxious for duty at sea, and his application has been before Secretary Long.

When Rear Admiral Schley was named to succeed Admiral Dewey, in command of the Asiatic station, friends of Admiral Schley believed the hero of Santiago had been slighted. Since then he has been assigned to inconsequential duties on Navy Department boards, and his requests for a command at sea have been ignored.

It is said that it is the intention to re-establish the European station in the Pacific, and that Captain Crown- ingfield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, at present in Europe, may be assigned to the command.

BEGGED TO BE SENT TO SING SING, NOT ELMIRA.

Thief Who Had Been in the Reformatory Once Didn't Want to Go Back.

Thieves have broken into the building, No. 48 Church street, between every Saturday night and Monday morning during the last month, and all the traps set by the police to catch them failed. George Zimmer, foreman for Philo & Co., was working overtime last Saturday evening, when he heard something fall overhead in the room of Health Brothers. He went into the hall and met a man coming downstairs with a heavy bag. Zimmer insisted upon seeing what was in the bag, a fight followed and Zimmer won.

Detective Connors responded to Zimmer's call, and in the hall found a lot of silver and gold coins from Health Brothers' place. At the Church street station the thief said he was Joseph Greenfield, of No. 221 Fifth street. He admitted yesterday that he had been an inmate of the Elmira Reformatory for three years, and was recently discharged. He said that the police had followed him since he left there, and interfered with his getting work, so that he was compelled to steal. He asked to be sent to Sing Sing instead of the Reformatory.

Recruits for the Philippines.

Corporal Fred Heim, in charge of the United States recruiting station at the Battery, said yesterday that he had sixty-three offers of volunteers for the Twenty-seventh Infantry at Manila within five days. Of this number, he picked twenty-six men, and twenty of them passed the physical examination imposed by Dr. Bradford at Governor's Island.

TWO MORE CARS BLOWN UP BY RIOTERS AT CLEVELAND.



Naval Reserves Assembling at Their Cleveland (Ohio) Armory. The peculiar feature in State militia strike duty was brought about when the naval militia was ordered to its armory to be ready to help quell any rioting that the striking trolley men might start.

Non-Union Conductor Killed a Boy—Angry Mob Tried Hard to Lynch Him. Martial Law Is Likely to Be Declared.

CLEVELAND, O., July 24.—It was officially declared this evening that unless the rioting resulting from the street car strike is at once ended the city will be placed under martial law.

All the available military force is under arms. Early this morning a call was issued for Battery A, of the First Ohio Artillery, three companies of the Tenth Ohio Infantry and the L'Overture Rifles.

This puts 800 soldiers into action here, but at the very first call by the Mayor for more help the Fourth Ohio, now in reserve at Columbus, will be sent here, followed by all the other State troops necessary.

Assistant Adjutant-General Kingsley is closely watching the situation here, and is in constant communication with General Axline.

The first death resulting from the strike occurred this afternoon. A fifteen-year-old boy, Louis Cornwicz, was the victim.

Cornwicz was a passenger on a Broadway car, and after making an uncomplimentary remark to the conductor, Ralph P. Hawley, of No. 103 Bolivar street, jumped from the car and ran. Hawley, after the boy and the fears of a big crowd of strike sympathizers, and had almost caught up with him when Cornwicz turned to look at his pursuer.

Conductor Kills a Boy.

The latter stopped suddenly, pulled a revolver and shot the boy through the head. The boy died almost instantly.

The act provoked the crowd to frenzy. They closed in on Hawley with shrieks and curses and would have torn him limb from limb had not Police Sergeant Hannan, who had been a passenger on the car, jumped to the conductor's assistance.

Hannan had to climb right and left before he could drag Hawley back to the car, which was then out at top speed until the Central police station was reached.

Then Hawley was put under arrest. Rioting has continued all day, and the police and soldiers fear what the night may bring forth. The city is full of desperadoes, who are taking advantage of the mob spirit to perpetrate every sort of crime.

Women fight as fiercely as men in the hands of hand struggles with the police that have been taking place all over the city, and several of the policemen have had very narrow escapes from death.

Cars are running on at least a dozen different lines of the Big Consolidated system, but they carry more policemen than paying passengers. Travel is very dangerous. None of the cars escape showers of stones, and in several instances the rioters have stormed the cars and dragged out the passengers.

Bus lines are in operation all over the city, and these are well patronized.

Car Blown Up by Dynamite.

The police learned to-day for the first time of the blowing up of a suburban car last night between Wickliffe and Wickliffe streets, about fifteen miles east of this city.

The car was on the Painesville line, and was well filled with passengers. The majority of whom were from the city and had been spending the day with friends in the suburban towns. A large number of the passengers were badly shaken up by the explosion, and made a rush for the doors.

It is believed now that the blowing up of the Euclid avenue car last night, by which a number of people were injured, was caused by nitro-glycerine. Miss Kate Kimball and her young cousin, Kimball Sheridan, who live at No. 1864 Euclid avenue, noticed two men drive up hurriedly in a buggy, which was stopped in front of the house.

One of the men left the buggy and seemed to be putting something on the back of the car. The other remained in the buggy and drove off. Young Sheridan ran out to see what they had put on the back, but reported to his cousin that it seemed to be only water.

A few minutes later the ill-fated car came along, and had just reached the spot where the "water" was when the explosion occurred.

Arrested on Suspicion.

Matthew Robinson, who was seen at 2 o'clock this morning driving a horse and buggy said to resemble the one in which the mysterious wreckers rode, has been arrested. Robinson claims to have found the rig, masterless, and took possession of it, intending to deliver it to Charles Steinmetz, a liverman by whom Robinson is employed. Mr. Steinmetz informed the officers that he rented the outfit last night to a man, whom he described vaguely as having a dark mustache.

The wreckers, when identified, may have to face a charge of murder, for one of their victims, Mrs. E. C. Marten, will, it is feared, not survive her injuries and the fearful shock.

That the would-be murderers intended to count many victims is evinced by the fact that owing to the deliberate derailing of a car some distance away a big blockade was caused. This resulted, as planned by the scoundrels, in filling the first car released from the blockade with impatient passengers, who had crowded into it from the derailed car and other cars in the rear.

A mail car was stoned at Orange and Perry streets, this afternoon. Four women and two children who were passengers, had to lie on the floor of the car to escape the stones.

The State Board of Arbitration has practically abandoned their efforts to conciliate the strikers and their former employers.

Another Car Blown Up.

A repetition of the wrecking of a Euclid car was this evening attempted by strikers or their sympathizers, in Brooklyn, a suburb of Cleveland.

An explosion took place under the car, but failed to injure it materially. There were no passengers aboard and the conductor and motorman escaped unharmed.

LABOR NEEDS COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Its Powers Should Be Like Those of Chancery or Probate.

LAW OF NEW ZEALAND.

It Compels the Settlement of All Disputes by a Penalty.

Anthony J. Griffin, a lawyer of No. 231 Broadway, has given the Journal a scheme of compulsory arbitration on which, as he says, he has been at work for a long time.

"The present strike," he says, "accentuates a void in our legal system even more strongly than former strikes. That void is a court of arbitration.

"The rise of chancery, of admiralty and of surrogate courts was contemporaneous with the advance of civilization. Questions pertaining to labor and its relations to capital now demand a new court."

Mr. Griffin's scheme is in the form of a proposed amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure. The plan would erect the present State Board into a court with jurisdiction over all differences between employers and their employees.

It provides that whenever the business of the employer is of a public nature (as a street railway), and a strike would cause public inconvenience, any citizen may petition the court to intervene. The court must sit promptly, hear all testimony and decide within a fixed time.

The court is empowered to appoint boards in voluntary arbitration proceedings, from which boards appeal to the court of arbitration may be taken.

The court has the power of other courts to enforce decisions, including imprisonment for contempt.

New Zealand Likes It.

The colony of New Zealand has had this principle in settled practice since 1894. A report covering three years of the operation of the New Zealand law declares that there has been no serious strike or lockout in the colony since the law was passed.

The New Zealand Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration law provides district boards of conciliation, consisting of equal members of employers and men.

Either party to a labor dispute can call the other before the district board, which has power to compel witnesses and give evidence. Its findings, however, are mere recommendations.

Nevertheless, in most instances they are obeyed, because if not either party may appeal to the Court of Arbitration.

The Court of Arbitration.

This body consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with two assessors. One represents the employers, the other the employed. The assessors and the local conciliators are elected by unions and associations of employers, which must be registered for the privilege of voting.

This franchise is not evaded by either class of voters, and the system has become an ever becoming incorporated bodies for greater convenience in adapting themselves to the law, although such action is not required.

It is optional with the court whether it enforce its decisions or not. If it choose to impose penalties up to \$500 upon employers and upon unions not above \$10 per capita of membership.

The court's decisions are usually in the form of a mandate covering a short term of years, to allow for changes of trade conditions.

An interesting outgrowth of this is a custom of employers and employed to sign agreements for short terms and file them with the court, which then has power to enforce them.

Sixteen Cases Arbitrated.

Of sixteen cases arbitrated by the court in two years all were between manufacturers and their employees. There were no quarrels between employers and corporations of the class which the Journal proposes to regulate by law.

This law is due to the efforts of the premier, C. K. Kingston, who fought through four years to bring it into law. Three times the compulsory feature was vetoed out of the measure, which was withdrawn every time this happened.

Mr. O'Brien said that the only contribution received so far was one of \$50 from the Liberty Dawn Association of Hack Drivers.

Master Workman Plies, of Brooklyn, said that the distribution of funds would be made in the different boroughs according to the needs of the strikers.

HELP FOR THE STRIKERS.

William J. O'Brien, who was elected treasurer of the Strikers' Relief Fund at the meeting of the Central Federated Union held on Sunday, reached the office of General Master Workman Parsons last yesterday afternoon.

He said that he had not yet made any arrangements for the distribution of the funds, but that the money received would be distributed to the strikers pro rata.

Mr. O'Brien said that the only contribution received so far was one of \$50 from the Liberty Dawn Association of Hack Drivers.

Master Workman Plies, of Brooklyn, said that the distribution of funds would be made in the different boroughs according to the needs of the strikers.

NORTH AND SOUTH SAY OTIS MUST GO.

Scores of Returned Soldiers Denounce His Management—How His Arbitrary Orders Spoiled Manila's Christmas Dinner.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH DEMAND OTIS'S RECALL.

The clamor for General Otis's removal from the chief command in the Philippines will become too loud and emphatic to be ignored by the President.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Even if Otis has to be let down easily, he ought to be relieved of a task for which he has thoroughly proved his unfitness.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

ARMY HAS NO FAITH LEFT IN GEN. OTIS.

Men from Many Regiments Tell How Troops in the Philippines Despise Him.

San Francisco, July 24.—Fifty hundred gaunt, hollow-eyed, fever-scorched, paler, maimed and wounded men, bearing little resemblance to the "best we breed" that started away a year ago, returned on the transport Morgan City from Manila to-day.

These 500 shadows crawled slowly down the gangway, some borne on the backs of stronger comrades and some carried out on stretchers, and the tears poured from the fever-burnt eyes and rolled down the bronzed and bearded faces of those that were happy, beardless boys a year ago as they stood once more on the deck of the ship.

Men in the crowd that here and there recognized a face despite the yellow bronzed and sunken eyes extended a hand and tried to shake hands with the returning men. A little catch and they could only clasp hands in silence.

As these specters of men, their bones crept by ragged, dirty khaki uniforms, crept down the gangway, some one in the crowd gathered to welcome them started a cheer, but the words ended in a wailing cry, and the words ended in a wailing cry.

Men in the crowd that here and there recognized a face despite the yellow bronzed and sunken eyes extended a hand and tried to shake hands with the returning men. A little catch and they could only clasp hands in silence.

As these specters of men, their bones crept by ragged, dirty khaki uniforms, crept down the gangway, some one in the crowd gathered to welcome them started a cheer, but the words ended in a wailing cry, and the words ended in a wailing cry.

Men in the crowd that here and there recognized a face despite the yellow bronzed and sunken eyes extended a hand and tried to shake hands with the returning men. A little catch and they could only clasp hands in silence.

As these specters of men, their bones crept by ragged, dirty khaki uniforms, crept down the gangway, some one in the crowd gathered to welcome them started a cheer, but the words ended in a wailing cry, and the words ended in a wailing cry.

Men in the crowd that here and there recognized a face despite the yellow bronzed and sunken eyes extended a hand and tried to shake hands with the returning men. A little catch and they could only clasp hands in silence.

As these specters of men, their bones crept by ragged, dirty khaki uniforms, crept down the gangway, some one in the crowd gathered to welcome them started a cheer, but the words ended in a wailing cry, and the words ended in a wailing cry.

Men in the crowd that here and there recognized a face despite the yellow bronzed and sunken eyes extended a hand and tried to shake hands with the returning men. A little catch and they could only clasp hands in silence.

As these specters of men, their bones crept by ragged, dirty khaki uniforms, crept down the gangway, some one in the crowd gathered to welcome them started a cheer, but the words ended in a wailing cry, and the words ended in a wailing cry.

Men in the crowd that here and there recognized a face despite the yellow bronzed and sunken eyes extended a hand and tried to shake hands with the returning men. A little catch and they could only clasp hands in silence.

As these specters of men, their bones crept by ragged, dirty khaki uniforms, crept down the gangway, some one in the crowd gathered to welcome them started a cheer, but the words ended in a wailing cry, and the words ended in a wailing cry.

Men in the crowd that here and there recognized a face despite the yellow bronzed and sunken eyes extended a hand and tried to shake hands with the returning men. A little catch and they could only clasp hands in silence.

As these specters of men, their bones crept by ragged, dirty khaki uniforms, crept down the gangway, some one in the crowd gathered to welcome them started a cheer, but the words ended in a wailing cry, and the words ended in a wailing cry.

Men in the crowd that here and there recognized a face despite the yellow bronzed and sunken eyes extended a hand and tried to shake hands with the returning men. A little catch and they could only clasp hands in silence.

As these specters of men, their bones crept by ragged, dirty khaki uniforms, crept down the gangway, some one in the crowd gathered to welcome them started a cheer, but the words ended in a wailing cry, and the words ended in a wailing cry.

Men in the crowd that here and there recognized a face despite the yellow bronzed and sunken eyes extended a hand and tried to shake hands with the returning men. A little catch and they could only clasp hands in silence.

As these specters of men, their bones crept by ragged, dirty khaki uniforms, crept down the gangway, some one in the crowd gathered to welcome them started a cheer, but the words ended in a wailing cry, and the words ended in a wailing cry.

Men in the crowd that here and there recognized a face despite the yellow bronzed and sunken eyes extended a hand and tried to shake hands with the returning men. A little catch and they could only clasp hands in silence.

As these specters of men, their bones crept by ragged, dirty khaki uniforms, crept down the gangway, some one in the crowd gathered to welcome them started a cheer, but the words ended in a wailing cry, and the words ended in a wailing cry.

Men in the crowd that here and there recognized a face despite the yellow bronzed and sunken eyes extended a hand and tried to shake hands with the returning men. A little catch and they could only clasp hands in silence.

As these specters of men, their bones crept by ragged, dirty khaki uniforms, crept down the gangway, some one in the crowd gathered to welcome them started a cheer, but the words ended in a wailing cry, and the words ended in a wailing cry.

Men in the crowd that here and there recognized a face despite the yellow bronzed and sunken eyes extended a hand and tried to shake hands with the returning men. A little catch and they could only clasp hands in silence.

As these specters of men, their bones crept by ragged, dirty khaki uniforms, crept down the gangway, some one in the crowd gathered to welcome them started a cheer, but the words ended in a wailing cry, and the words ended in a wailing cry.

No Appendicitis
For those who use
Grape-Nuts
the pre-digested
Food
Sold at groceries.

GRAPE-SUGAR.
Now Used in Food.
The great increase in intestinal troubles of late years is largely due to non-digestion of the starchy part of bread and the grains.
Grape-Nuts, the new breakfast food, contains the starches changed to grape sugar (the first step in digestion).
Grape-Nuts are delicious and appetizing.
Made by Postum Cereal Co., Lim., Battle Creek, Mich.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

ARROW BRAND
2 FOR 25¢
1 RARITAN
CLUETT PEABODY & CO. MAKERS
Publications.

THE "NEW LIPPINCOTT"
FOR AUGUST CONTAINS
"FORTUNE'S VASSALS"
A COMPLETE NOVEL BY SARAH BARNWELL ELLIOTT, AND A STORY BY I. ZANGWILL
ENTITLED
"NOAH'S ARK."
For Sale by All Newsdealers.

EDWARD MARKHAM FAVORS COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.
I AM heartily in favor of the plan proposed by the Journal that a law should be enacted providing for the compulsory arbitration of differences between capital and labor.
I am not at this time prepared to say just how this proposed law should be framed, or whether it should insist that the decisions of such a tribunal board should be final in any given case—that is to say, binding upon both parties to the controversy without any right of appeal.
I have not given these aspects of the matter sufficient thought to pass upon them off hand.
Upon the general proposition, however, that the law should be enacted for the good of both capital and labor, I am heartily in accord with the Journal. The sooner such a law is placed upon the statute books the better it will be for the laboring man, who now suffers so keenly from the injustice of the law—Statement of Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe."